## RECONSTRUCTION.

LOUISIANA.

WECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Convention Still Penniless and Perplexed Collapse of the Attempted Bond Swindle-Fears That the Tax Measure Won't Go Down-Drafts of the New Constitution-Niggers tu the Universities, Schools, Hotels and Bverywhere-Nigger Supremacy All Around

and a High Old Time Coming.

New ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1867.

The Louisiana Reconstruction Convention, like Mr.
Winkle on skates, is "just agoin' to begin." Judge ley says so, and Judge Cooley is one of the smartest nen in the Convention. It would be unsafe, perhaps, to carry the Pickwickian parable any further and predic that after one or two very unswan-like gyrations the Convention will come down heavily on the bread of its back. mible, but not probable, inasmuch as the con-element—the saving sait of the Convention has gained the upper hand since the collapse of the

The downfall of the bond project was complete and sat merchants of the city were hinted at as being mady to negotiate \$300,000 worth of State bonds at exty-five cents on the dollar, in proof of which they could deposit a forfeit of \$25,000 within seven days. he seven days grace expired, not a cent was deposited, stalking horses in the business emphatically repudiated all knowledge of the matter. Then it leaged out that the whole scheme was an attempted swindle on a atic scale, which only failed in consequence of the at Executive Committee at Washington not having 25,000 to advance to the ring who were endeavoring to oush the thing through. So it came about just as was nance was rescinded, and the Convention returned to their first principles—a direct tax. The two meetings, one held last night and the other this morning, at which olutions were come to, were stormy in the exattempted, ineffectually, to cover their disgrace by

attempted, ineffectually, to cover their disgrace by moving the repeat of their own ordinance. They have been unusually and painfully stient since. The tax scheme will probably bring in some money, but not thuch, At the rate proposed, viz:—one mill (the tax scheme will probably bring in some money, but not thuch, At the rate proposed, viz:—one mill (the tax scheme will probably bring in some money, but not thuch, At the rate proposed, viz:—one mill (the tax scheme will probably bring in some money, but not thuch, at the rate proposed, viz:—one mill (the tax scheme) will not bring one hundred thousand doliars. I probably will not bring one hundred thousand doliars. Prochbeck, one of the most sensible negroes in the Convention, asserts openly that the tax can never be collected, for in the country districts the collectors would be shot before they got of the stasmboat landing. Prochbeck is an authority in financial matters—he is one of the weathlest and most honorable furo bankers in the state.

Meanwhile the Finance Committee are rounling round from broker to broker trying to borrow money on the security of these very insecure taxes. Money must be had somehow, for the necessities of the conventionists are great, and boarding house keepers and bartenders and laundresses are clamorous for their three weeks' arrears. Wickliffs say that as they have tried the "loyal" men and can't get any money out of them, he is quite willing to try the "treebeis" now. But the "rebeis" now. But the "rebeis" now dustressement and impoveriahment.

Having frittered away three weeks over matters which need not have tax in three hours, the Convention has at last resolved to devote itself to business, in proof whereof it has brought forth with immense labor two drafted constitutions, one signed by all the whites on the committee, the other signed by all the whites on the committee, the other signed by all the blocks. A nice little flight there will be, when the articles of these rival constitutions come to be debated expraise. The majori

known. The disfranchising cause in the majority report is as following persons shall be prohibited from resting or from holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this distate, to writ.—All person dwho shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, forgers, bribery, or other crime punbable by imprisonment as hard tabor; all paupers and persons, under interdiction, and all leaders or officers of cuerilla bands during the lae war or rebellion. The following persons are prohibited from voting or holding any office a honor, trust or profit in this State, until after the first of anuary, 1575, to writ.—All persons who, before the lat of June, 1861, held the office of Vice Present, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of Attorney General of the United States, diplomatic agents of the United States, members of Congress, Judges of the Surewins, Circuit and Distract Courts of the United States, Covernors and Licutement Governors of the States of the Courts of the Courts of the States of the courts of the Army or Navy of the courts of the States who approved or encouraged the sacession of this State or any other States, members of secesion, and commissioned officers of the Army or Navy of the Outs of States who approved or encouraged the sacession of the States or any other States, members of secesion, and commissioned officers of the Army or Navy of the Outs of States who are such desablity.

There is an educational and the paying qualification in

There is an educational and tex-paying qualification in the majority report which runs as follows:—

No person who shall attain the age of twenty-one years five the list day of Jannary, 15-2, or who shall come into the late after that day shall be allowed to vote until he can ead and write. No elector shall be permitted to vote at any leaction who shall not have paid the taxes due by him to the late at the time he offers to vote.

In the colored minorily report, these provisions are employously absent. They would not suit colored

Autoristy shall be estab lished and maintained in the sity of New Orleans. It shall be composed of six faculties, so wit:—One of law, one of medicine, one of natural science, so wit:—One of law, one of medicine, one of natural science, so wit:—One of law, one of medicine, one of natural science, so wit:—One of law, one of medicine, one of natural science, one of practice of the hing. The Legislature shall provide what all departments of this mail tolon of learning shall be span in common to off science outside by medicine, from the span in common to off science outside by medicine, from the span in common to off science outsides, from the span in the science of said institution of learning, nor shall one law be made by the Leg sisture, violating the letter or spirit of this article, under penalty of the annulling of the sharter of said institution.

Article 184 stipulates that "all colleges, seminaries, mademics, schools, institutions of learning of what nastrus scover, whether ilterary, legal, medical, military or Endividual, authorized by the Legislature and under the control of this State, shall be open in common to all science of this facts, with further and expressly declares.

clears of students."
Article 145 goes still further and expressly declares "Gare shall be no separate schools or institutions of learning stablished for any exclusive race by the State of Louisinas." Negroes are to set down to table at the beaution of the state of

mbridged in this State.

These provisions, with others of like character, have been rejected by the white delegates, and only appear in the minority report. The negroes, if they hold to each other, however, have a working majority in the convention and can push these articles through. There will be a high old time all round before this is done.

Sketch of a Day's Business in the Convention-The Black Beast and the White Elephant-Cromwell on Criminal Jurisprudence-Are All Men Born Free and Equal?-A Nice Point in Metaphysics-Looking For-

ward to the End. New ORLEANS, Dec. 26, 1867. The Convention is "just agoin to begin." I think this is the statement hazarded in a previous letter. Let me qualify it by saying the Convention is still "agoin to begin," but has not yet begun with its actual

To-day the proposed constitutions came up by special order. A piain sketch of the proceedings will give a ter idea of the capacity of this sovereign body to harge the high functions it has undertaken than whole pages of argument. The Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Judge Talliaferro, ermanent president, making way for a gentleman who

colored delegates the best and worst types of the negro quite as rigidly as in Congress. The whites on the front ches assert their dignity a little by elevating their legs better behaved or more diffident as to their beels, keep their feet out of sight. All the talking is done by some eight or ten men, principally white, and very pig-headed

Three-quarters of an hour is consumed in squabbling whether the reports shall be taken singly or together. Crane (white) bellows himself as hoarse as Speaker Colfax in the Cooper Institute to get the reports taken separately. The Convention decides against him—forty-two to ten. The reports are taken together. Article 1 of the "Bill of Rights" is read:—All persons, without regard to race, color or previous condition, born or naturalized in the United States, and inhabitants of this State for one year, are cliticans of this State. They shall enjoy the same civil and political rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties.

This provision happens to be the same in both r ports, but that does not debar opposition. Beidon (white), of N. C., moves that the secon article of the minority report should be put first, viz:

All men are born free and equal and have certain inalicable rights; among these are life, liberty and the purmuit of happiness. To secure these rights governments are
instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the
consent of the governed.

Wickliffs (whits)—formerly the most rabid of rebei
editors, now reconstructed—objects that the very first
sentence of this amendment contains a lis. All men are
not "born free and equal." Some are born rich and
some poof.

some poor.

A white delegate on his right suggests that, if they come to that, "men" are not born at all; infants are

members cast about feebly for a way out of the difficulty.

One gentleman suggests the use of the word "created" instead of "born."

Another delegate rises to solve she difficulty. He essays to read the paragraph, but is brought up short by the word "inalienable," Three times he tries it. He gets as far as "inable," then "inellible," then "inellianiable," and caves in.

Croin well (coal black and somewhat notorious) mounts the breach. He has six bran new articles of his own to substitute for this one, He reads them. One provides that "there shall be no discrimination in the public civil or rengious rights of cit zens on account of race or color, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly conviceed."

This involves a new principle in criminal jurisprudence, which rather startles the legal members of the convention, many of whom raise points of order, which so bewilder the unfortunate Cromwell that he stands with his mouth open full ten minutes, and says not a word.

Isoballe (coffee colored) rises to speak, but is informed.

with his mouth open full ten minutes, and says not a word.

Isabelle (coffee colored) rises to speak, but is informed by the chairman that the gentleman from New Orleans, Mr. Cromwell, has the floor.

Mr. Isabelle wishies "de gemman would say what he's got to say and sit down."

Thus urged, Mr. Cromwell brings his reading to an end, and Mr. Crane rises and yells his fifth or sixth speech that morning. Cromwell is the belse noir of the Convention; Orane is the belse blanc.

Isabelle at last gets a word in edgeways, and objects to "bot doem articles,"

Crane begins his seventh speech.

Piuchbeck (colored)—sensible man, Pinchbeck—says this is more than human nature can endure, and if that is the way they are going to waste time in Committee of the Whole, he moves that the chairman report progress. The motion is carried, and the house resumes.

Three hours and nothing done.

sumes.

Three hours and nothing done.

Then comes up the original question again as to whether the reports shall be considered together or sep-

whether the reports shall be considered together or separately.

Crane makes his eighth speech, which is rather less intelligible and to the point than the seven preceding orations.

The house thins rapidly, and a count out is tried; but a dozen colored delegates who have been regailing themselves at the starrhead with sweet cakes and candy rush in and make up a quorum.

Crawford (white) analyzes the new celebrated article No. 2 of the minority report, and shows it is all bosh and gas from beginning to end.

Crane rises for his ninth speech. Left speaking.
Thus the sovereign Convention passes the time. This is a fair specimen of its sessions. The two constitutional drafts submitted contain altogether three hundred and eighteen articles, many of them certain to bring out acrimonious discussions and bitter partisanship. At the ratio of half an article a day and twenty-five working days a month the Convention may be expected to terminate its labors on the 6th of January, 1870. Unless something happens to Crane it will not get through by then.

### MISSISSIPPI.

### SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Progress of Reconstruction in the State-Con tions Between the Whites and Negroes-Military Order Compelling Freedmen to Work.

Reconstruction in this State progresses very slowly, and it is as yet a matter of serious doubt whether or not she will wheel into line under the provisions of the existing military bills, unless they are amended or modifie in some particulars, or unless the republican party of the North recovers from the severe shock it has experienced at the hands of the democracy. When these bills were first passed and presented to the Southern people with sort of understanding that they were to be a final settletheir main features -the people were nevertheless disposed to accept them, with the hope of thereby gaining representation and repose. Indeed, nine-tenths of the whites of Mississippi would have voted last spring for reconstruction under these

there in convention, and their proceedings drove from the ranks of reconstruction thousands who otherwise would have voted for it.

The failure of the whites to register rendered it for some time doubtful whether or not the Convention was carried, and so close is the vote that General Ord has not yet deemed it polito to announce it officially. He states, however, that it is incomplete, owing to the irregularities of registering officers, but that sufficient data have been received at headquariers to justify him in calling the Convention, which he has accordingly done. It meets in this city on the 7th proximo. I propose keeping you advised of its deliberations. It will be decidedly radical for the main purposes of that parry, although there will be a strong conservative element in the body. There will be a strong conservative element in the body. There will be a strong conservative element in the body. There will be a strong conservative element in the body. There will be a strong conservative element in the body. There will be a strong to be promised to them. There will be quite a number of delegates of the colored persussion, but, so fer as I have been able to learn, not one of that class of any ability. There will be enough of the "plainer" out, however, to lead them in "loyal" paths of legislation.

I am of opinion that the constitution to be framed by this convention will not be ratified. The whites will you almost to a unit against is, and the backs have not as high an appreciation of the franchise privilege as they had before it was conferred upon them. They can't see any money in it—no bread or meat; but they are beinging white men to the surface who hereicofore could not command the respect of their own race, and who care for the black man, it was only a surface who hereicofore could not command the respect of their own race, and who care for the blacks only so long as they had before it was conferred upon them. They can't see any money in it—no bread or means work. And when he did go to will be a surfa

tly claimed to be quite unfamiliar with parliary usages, a statement which the after proceedbundantly supported.

\*\*Were from seventy to eighty delegates present,
and black alternating pretty equally. Among the

\*\*Commanding officers are directed to notify the leading colored men, and take such other measures as may be seeneary to give general publication of the fact that all freed-

men who are able will be required to earn their supporturing the coming year, and to go to work upon the best terms that can be procured, even should if fornish a support only, and thus prevent their becoming a burden to the government. All freedrens who can, but will not earn a lirediacou when employment can be procured will lay themselves liable to arrest and punishment as wagrants. The cooperation of sheriffs, constables and police magistrates is requested in the enforcement of this order, and any just action of theirs under its provisions will be sustained by the military authorities. By order of Brevet Major General ALVAN C. GILLEM.

Indeed, this is a ready who law of the State, and is ap-

Indeed, this is aiready the law of the State, and is ap-plicable to whites as well as blacks, but only in rare in-stances has it ever been enforced by the civil authorities. There is now, however, a peculiar necessity for its rigid

There is now, however, a peculiar necessity for its rigid enforcement.

There is more black labor in the State than can possibly find employment next year, and hence it is proposed to collect the vagrant and vicious on abandoned lands and make them earn a livelihood. To perfect the necessary arrangements to this end, it is understood, was one of the objects of General Ord's recent visit to Washington. The freedmen must turn over a new leaf or starve, and the white man must cease to rely upon the black man as laborer or both will starve together. There are some notable exceptions to the truth of this declaration, but the experiences of the past two years will justify its being laid down as a rule, unless a change comes over the spirit of the freedmen's dreams, which at present seem very mixed and visionary.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Composition of the State Convention-Apathy

The composition of the State Convention will be about sixty mulattoes and blacks and fifty-seven whites. Nine of the latter are Massachusetts men formerly connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, who were discharged from service on their election to the Convention.

turers has taken place among the blacks. The leading negroes elected to the Convention have become jealous of their influence, and deciare that South Carolinians shall govern in that body. They appear to have recently ruling powers of South Carolina,

The white population take but little interest in the

ruling powers of South Carolina,

The white population take but little interest in the matter, regarding the whole action as illegal, resulting only as it must in forced negro equality and negro domination in the State. At the same time, however, they entertain the best feelings of good will towards their late slaves, which will do more for solid reconstruction than all the enactments of Congress. Some of the oldest and ablest lawyers in this city and other portions of the state have been consulted by the colored delegates, and it would not be so very surprising if the advice given is followed, a constitution acceptable to the majority of whites and blacks should be adopted by the convention and ratifled by the people. The two extreme classes of the community—monarchists, represented by the old, impracticable chivalry, and the extreme radicals, mostly of recens importation from New England—will be avoided. Dr. A. G. Macker, the distinguished masonic author and collector of this port, is the almost unanimous nominee of the delegates for President of the Convention.

A meeting of the republicans was held at Liberty Hall on Wednesday night last to hear the report of the South Carolina delegation to Washington, in reference to their interview with Chief Justice Chase, Butler, Wade, Sumner, Kelley, Wilson and other radicals. The meeting, which was composed of between seven and eight hundred freedmen and a few whites, was addressed by the delegates of the Union League, Messars, Gilbert, Pilibury, E. W. M. Mackey, white, and Harris and Ransier, colored; and assurances were given that Congress in no event whatever would recede from their position or policy of negro suffrage. The delegates, they said, were urged to hurry forward the work of the Convention, so as to have the members of Congress from South Carolina elected as soon as possible. The tone and temper of the speeches seemed to favor Chief Justice Chase as the nominee of the republican party for President, unless General Grain came out empnatically in support o

### THE FENIANS.

British Government-Repudiation of the Recent Violence Abrond.

HEADQUAKTERS FERIAN BECTMERHOOD, NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

TO THE AMERICAN PROPLE AND LOVERS OF LIBER

EVERYWHERE:The leaders of the American Revolution, the gre

ecursors of the armies of regeneration that in the old World have since followed their footsteps in the road to universal freedom, when they determined to assert the liberties of their country by the sword, laid political faith, that when men suffered from grievances the relations that bound them to the government under which they lived, the respect due to the opinions of record the statement of their wrongs, the efforts they ciples on which they grounded their just right to retance when submission had ceased any longer to be a virtue. Following this example, the Congress of the Feulan Brotherhood assembled at Cleveland in the month of September last put forth in the national body they represented, a declaration of the principles upon which the organization was founded, and the objects at which it arrived, and the Senate elected by the same Congress, in the address recently issued to the reformers of the English nation, have resterated those sentirel whatever; that both are oppressed and kept down by the same aristocratic power which, to support its feudal state, has robbed them of the rights of manhood; that it was against that power alone the Irish people proposed to fight, and that whatever might be the issue of that struggle it should be carried on in a manner worthy of a people aspiring to the dignity of freemen, and in no respect should it be such as to cause either those ongaged in it or the advocates of human freedom to brush at its

reinds to them even as they were given to the people of Poinnd, or Hungary, or Candia, or any others bravely batting for their liberties, despite of difficulties and disasters.

The events of the past few weeks have more than ever demonstrated the truth of this position. Our enemy has seized on the occurrence of the blowing up of the wall or the Clerkenweil Prison in London, by which a number of innocent persons were killed and woonded, to suigmatize the National Organization as a sanguinary combination of traitors and assassing, with whom a civilized Power could only deal as with a band of murderers and irreclaimsole savages; and every petty act of violence, every petty deed of incendiariam, however senseless or unaccountable, has been in the same spirit carefully magnified and places to the charge of the Fenian Brotherbood, in order still further to blacken our character in the eyes of the world.

Had these charges been confined to the organs of the British government or those chasses whose introst is it to perpetuate the slavery of our people at home, we could understand and despite them; for we have been long acquanted with tricks and devices by which the English government in Ireland manufacture pretended ourages when it becomes a part of their policy to "strike terror" by additional measures of represension against the scantly remnant of liberry allowed in that misgoverned land; and we know how readily that government have tremselves furnished agents and materials for such outrages on other occasions, in the hope that the opportunity would thateby be afforded them to "stamp out" the aspirations of Nie Irash people after freedom, as they blew from the mobiles of their cannon the wrestned Sepoys, whom they themselves had trained to blood, and whose appetites thay had whetted with the slaughter of their own countrymen.

The object of the English government through all this affair has been transparantly plain. It is buy affect weeks since, with an elaborate mockery of law and Justice, they executed there men

kind, and of which they were so anxious to deprive them.

It is to justify themselves by an expect facto decision and to divert attention from their own crimes against humanity that they now seek to fix upon the Irish nationalists at large the responsibility of acts with which not only have they had no complicity, but which are at once repugnant to the principles they profess and detriments to the policy they have determined to pursue. But while the nationalists of Iroland are prepared to face the hostility and misrepresentation of the British government and their organs, they desire that the great American people and every lover of treadom within the Pritish dominious should understand their true sentiments and policy, and that no insidious enemy should be able to fasten on them the odium or responsibility of acts with which, as a body, they have no sympathy.

In the name, therefore, of the Fensan Brotherhood,

the salate, elected by their representatives and the body and orized to speak for them, hereby declare that the acts ch. Feed by the English government and its three scribes, gainst the organization—to wit, the blowing up of the Clerkonwell Prison and consequent destruction of times, in lives, the dring of Post Offices and gasworks, which, as instruments and appliances of civilization, it is to the interest of all to preserve, and the sending of explose, or deadly missives to individuals through the main—are neither authorized, approved nor encouraged by the authorities whom the members of the Brotherhoos, recognise; but, on the contrary, are regarded by them, as the work of secret agents of the English government endeavoring to bring odium upon the national came by it, seperpletation of crimes foreign both to the genus, the institutes and the religious training of the frish people.

The history of Ireland teaches that whed a change of rulers, in the time of James ii, placed power temporarially in the hands of our people they did not use it to retailiate on these who had been their oppressors while in the ascendancy; on the contrary, they protected even the English dissenters, who fled to them from persecution at home. And even when the solemn articles of the treaty of Limerick, entered into between their representatives and those of the English Crown had been basely violated, and they driven in thousands from their native land, they met the minions of English tyranny on every battle field of Europe, but they met them as soldiers not as assassins; and while the grandeur of the retrabution they wrought on their foe perpetuated their fame and gave to the struggle for independant Irish nationality a vitality of which no act of its enomies can deprive it, no stain remains on their escutches no connect their history with such crimes as have made hideous the record of English conspiracies, from the guapowder plot of Fawkey to the modern mechanism of murder perfected by the Sheffield Trade Union.

from the gunpowder plot of Fawkes to the modern mechanism of murder perfected by the Sheffield Trade Union.

In the name of truth, of justice, and by the record which our people have made for themselves in the past, we ask the clizens of the United States, especially, not to be led dway by specious misrepresentations to believe such accusations levelled at the elements of the Irish nation, which sympathizes with their own free institutions, and desires to extend the blessings enjoyed by America to their down-trodden race. And by whom is the charge advanced?

By a Power which has been the enemy of this free republic; which, in its Infancy, employed the brand and the scalping knile of the savage Indian against its titizens, and in its recent strugges for the preservation of the national authority fitted out piratical expeditions against its peaceful commerce, fostered and encouraged those who sought to introduce pestilence and incendarism into the principal cities, organized murderous raids on the defenceloss villages on its fronter, and defended the perpetration of those acts by a mockery of law in its courts. Can the world forget that when the bombshells of Orsini scale red death among the cilizens of Paris, England, in who reat workshops those missiles of destruction were man, not only protected the fabricator of them, but even placed his legal defender among the highest of her legislators as a reward for his advocacy. And when the barracks of the Roman Zouaves were blown up, recently, by a revolutionary party, which derived its main support and resources from English influence, so far from the plous horror of these aristocratic hypocrites being excited by the deed, the speech put into the mouth of the ruling sovereign by her responsible ministers exhibited such an evident leaning towards its perpotrators as to draw from an English per, Lord Denleigh, a public and independent protest.

from an English peer, Lord Denieigh, a public and independent protest.

We sak the world to judge fairly between us and our accusers. The Fenian Brotherhood were not against the lives, libertles or property of their English brethren, but against the foudal tyranny which degrades human nature in England and Ireland alike. Their efforts will not be wasted against insensate walls of prisons, but directed to the overthrow of political despotism, which makes the jail and the gibbet the symbols and asserters of its power. They neither employ in their struggle the secret weapon of the assassin nor the torch of the incendiary; but, resolving to face the issue of battle like men determined to be free, they commit their cause to the Almighty disposer of events and their own stout arms—their only motto, "Liberty for all;" their railying cry, "God save Ireland!"

By order of the Senate F. B.

### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. The Whaling Fleet-Murder and Suicide on

HONOLULU, Nov. 12, 1867, quite brisk. Fifty whalers have already reported themselves here and but twenty more are to arrive. The vessels reported with a small catch late in Septembe until the middle of October. After the first of October it is no child's play in the Arctic; gales are frequent

and the weather is bitterly cold. I have heard of vessels waiting in hopes of getting one more cut at whales until they were down by the head with the weight of ice which had struck the ships in spray; their patience is sometimes rewarded, and all is taken in of blubber and bone that can be, and then the vessel is headed away to the southward for a milder clime before the in the East little know the hardships experienced on a voyage for oil in the Arctic. Consul Smith has bad many complaints from seamen to listen to this fall, and has evinced a disposition to hear patiently and do all

has syinced a disposition to hear patiently and do all parties justice.

The decks of the American whaling bark Eagle, Captain McKenzie, were the scene of a fearful tragedy on the morning of the 12th inst. The story, as told by the officers and crew of the bark, is as follows:—Among the crew was a boy named Manuel Lard, a native of Pico, one of the Western islands, aged about fifteen years, and a negro named John Daly, a native of Demerara, West Indies. The negro obtained a most unaccountable influence over the boy. For some reason he became enraged at the boy and attempted to kill him last apring, but failed. Supposing the man to be insane he was put in irons and confined for a time. Becoming docile and being a good hand he was released, and no trouble was known to exist while on the cruise north. On the night of the 11th the begro was off on board another vessel until quite late, and on returning he brought his bed on deck exist white on the cruise north. On the night of the lith the hegro was off on board another vessel until quite late, and on returning he brought his bed on deck and turned in. The boy and the cook of the bark made up their beds on the main hatch, and the cook says that the first he knew of the trouble the boy screamed and said Daly had, cut his throat, after which the negro completed his horrible work by cutting his own throat. Queen Dowager Emma visited her Britannic Majesty's ship Alert on Sunday, the 3d inst, for the purpose of attending divine worship, and while on board the royal standard of Hawaii floated from the main. It is a matter of much speculation here as to whom his Majesty has appointed as his successor. The question is often asked as to whother the British party have not succeeded in having Emma nominated. Prince William C. Lunalilo, as I have before stated, was believed to be the King's favorite, and thought to be popular with the St. George's Club. Lunalilo has said that the first act of his reign should be to strip Sir Charles Coffin Harris, Plenipotentiary to Washington, of all rank and power, and that humble individual may have worked the oracle to depose the Prince from his position as first favorite. However, the succession is a matter which need not trouble any one yet, for his Majesty looks good for ninety years.

The Lackawanna is still in our harbor, Captain Reynolds deeming it important to remain while the large fleet of whalers are in the harbor. I hear that the Lackawanna will go to Mare Island in the spring; if this it he case, let the Secretary of the Navy commission another vessel to take her place. It is important that the Lunct States government should have their large interests in this group properly guarded.

S. Savidge, grocer, has made an assignment for the henefit of his creditors. Liabilities stated at \$40,000. Sugar and coffee shipments to California are said to be he rocks upon which he has split. The assignment has tust been made public.

The Charleston Courier has received the following interesting and thrilling particulars of the late burning of the steamship Kalego, oil the coast of South Caronna;—Dr. Jonatias Cass, a passenger, who arrived Thursday morning, states that on Tuesday, about quarter to tweive o'clock, he was going from the upper deck below, when he met the purser's wife at the foot of the stairs. She informed him that the steamer was on fire, and asked for her bushand. Pe told her he had not seen Mr. McMaous. On arriving at the lower deck ne saw the flames issuing from the rear of the engine, and the captain and others making efforts to extinguish the fire. One of the firemen tood him the fire was just aft of the boiler, and that they could do nothing, not being alse to get the donkey engine or fire apparatus in working order. A general airm was given, and the fire spreading very rapidly, the forware part of the steamer was soon enveloped in flames. The passengers and crew made a great rush aft, and commenced lowering the boats Being unable to stop the engine, the wheels kept going and the steamer in motion. The boats were lowered aft of the wheels. Could not say how many boats were lowered, but after getting in one he saw two others aflow. Captain Marshman was very active, giving his orders with great coolness and decision. The passengers, however, paid but little attention to him, lowering themselves by ropes and by the sides of the steamer into the boats, overcrossed ing and capsizing them. The sea was very rough. The doctor fell into the water and was picked up by a boat them containing about twenty-five persons. This boat capsized over twenty times, but being a metallic life boat, with air-tight apartments, she did not sink, even when she filled with water. The occupants capsized her themselves several times, with the hope of clearing her of water, chinging, at such times, to her sides. The men were so strainsted, however, that they would get in without being able to wait. Gradually one after another fell off and were lost,

The mes, without either hats or shoes, worked very cheerfully, each taking their turns at rowing. After rowing all Tuesday night they made land on Kiawah Island. On going schore the boat was carried over the beach and hanched into Kiawah river. They got aground several times, and the men had to foot it through the woods. About three P. M. they came across a house and were kindly received by the negroes, who gave them water and some sweet potatoes, which partially relieved their hunger. One of the negroes offered to pilot them to Charleston—an offer which they gladly accepted. They made another hait on the road after this at another house, where they stayed and warmed themselves until ten o'clock Wednesday night. About half-past ten they started for Charleston, guided by their negro pilot, and arrived here about half-past eight Thursday moraing. They were all very kindly received at the Mills House, where they took breakfast. One of their number—a poor Italian, named Garigardo—unable to speak a word of English, had four sons on board, who are all believed to have been drewned. They were harpists, and were on their way to New Orleans for the purpose of trying their fortures in that city. The last Dr. Cass saw of the captain he was still engaged supplying life-preservers, chairs, &c., to those in the water. At one time several vessels were reported in sight, and many hoped to receive aid from them; but none came near them. Among others lost was John Brooks, first engineer, who was last seen by Purser Mexanus on one of the gratings of the vessel, and James Ammerman, second engineer.

# RECORDS OF THE CORONERS' OFFICE.

the Year 1 867.

JANUARY 3-Henry Schlosser, aged thirty-five, born Germany, stabbed by Charles B. Manuel (colored) at 46 Thompson street.

Jan. 4—John McAndrews, shot by Lewis Miller, cor-

ner of Forty-first street and Ninth avenue; John G. Hass held as accessory.

JAN. 6—Fanny G. Williams, aged twenty-eight, born

JAN. G-Fanny G. Williams, aged twonty-eight, born in Connecticut, shot with a pistol by Ihomas M. Burke at Ninth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

JAN. 7.—Richard Thomas, aged twenty-seven, born in Ireland, stabbod by John Sullivan at 22 Stone street.

JAN. 20.—George S. Bull, shot by Charles Browning.

FEBRUARY 18.—Louis Kleemann, aged thirty-five, born in Gormany, struck with a hatchet by his sister, Regina Kleemann. Jacob Henrick, aged fifty, born in France, stabbed by William Schnobel at No. 225 West Thirty-eighth street.

Riesmann. Jacob Henrick, aged hitty, born in France, stabbed by William Schnobel at No. 225 West Thirty-eighth street.

Marcu 23—Delia Lonergan, aged thirty, born in Ireland, beaten by her husband, Morris Lonergan.

Marcu 30—Male child from premature birth, caused by an abortion on its mother.

Marcu 31—Mary E. Noble, aged thirty-eight, born in New Jersey, death from abortion by Dr. W. F. J. Thiers; Madame Dubois held as accessory.

APRIL 6—Stephen S. Cariand, aged twenty, born in New York city, stabbed in the groin by Antinony Mahn, corner of Elizabeth and Hester streets.

APRIL 16—Ann Waibel, aged thirty-seven, born in Germany, throat cut by her husband, Charles Waibel.

APRIL 18—John R. Livingstone, aged thirty, born in the United States, shot with a pistol by Vincent Cody at 17 Jefferson street. Henry Heining, aged twenty-eight, born in Germany, beaten with a club by unknown parties. Freeman Jungley, shot with a pistol on schooner Ottawa.

Ottawa.

May 4—Mary C. Thorp, aged thirty-nine, born in New Jersey, died from abortion by unknown persons.

May 6—Michael Farrell, aged forty-five, born in Ireland, stabbed by Eugene Suilivan. Charles A. Armheim, aged thirty-seven, born in Germany, stabbed by Jerry Horton.

aged thirty-seven, born in Germany, stabbed by Jerry Horton.

May 16—Annie McCaffrey, aged twenty-five, born in Ireland, shot by her husband, James McLaffrey.

May 20—Henry Davis, aged fity, born in England, shot by George Rosenberger.

Juns 11—Matty Grunnen, aged twenty-four, born in United States, shot by Aifred R. King, at No. 30 East Ninoteenth street,

Juny 25—Michael Flynn, aged twenty-seven, born in Ireland, shot by John Buggermann.

July 14—Lewis Kuit, aged flity-three, born in Germany, skull fractured by William Bottan pushing him from a stoop at No. 29 Park street.

July 16—Thomas Cosgrove, aged forty-five, born in Ireland, stabbed by Philip Monahan in Ninth avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets.

July 20—William Dempsey, aged thirty-nine, born in Ireland, stabbed by Dennis Leflerty. John Niederer, born in Germany, knocked down and killed by William Wendt.

Wondt, July 23—Christopher Bostwick, aged thirty-one, born in United States, knocked down and killed by William

Wend.

JULY 23—Christopher Bostwick, aged thirty-one, born in United States, knocked down and killed by William Higgins.

Settemer 5—Matilda Cadena (colored), aged thirty, born in United States, stabbed by her husband, Grispin Cadena.

Sett. 7—John O'Flynn, aged thirty-eight, born in Ireland, beaten by William McKenzie.

Sett. 8—Kate Cancadon, aged twenty, born in Ireland, violated and injured by — Beatty, — Curley and — Devan.

Sett. 10—Clement Curtin, aged thirty-five, born in Ireland, beaten by unknown persons.

Sett. 19—Philip Weish, aged seventeen, born in New York, stabbed by Charles Sweeny.

October 15— — Christian, aged twenty-eight, born in the United States, skull fractured by being pushed from stoop of the Frankfort House.

OCT. 20—Robert S. McChesney, aged twenty-two, born in the United States, stabbed by Marv Walsh.

Novemer 4—Daniel Friel, aged twenty-nine, born in New York, shat by Jeromiah Hartigan in Pearl street, near Frankfort.

«Nov. 16—Wm. Hander, aged forty-seven, born in Norway, struck on the head, by the mate, Alfred Tookur, with a capsian bar, on brig it. Miller.

Nov. 30—Charles Thompson, aged twenty-nine, born in Denmark, stabbed by John O'Donnell.

Decamer I—Hudas Spira, aged eight days, death from being prematurely born by her mother receiving injuries at the hands of Billy Mullen.

DEC. 2—John Sleiger, aged forty-one, born in Germany, shot by Frank McCoy.

Den 12—David Moore, aged nineteen, born in Germany, shot by Frank McCoy.

Den 12—David Moore, aged nineteen, born in Germany, shot by James Griffin.

DEC. 13—Thomas J. harp, aged thirty-one, born in United States, shot by Edwin Kelly. Henry Wiffenbach, aged twenty-two, born in Germany, shot in a salion by unknown parties.

Causes of Death.

A Conductor Murdered-Escape of the Assassin.

### NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT--- 1868.

Governor-Reuben E. Fenton, republican. Woodford, repub-

Secretary of State-Homer A. Nelson, democrat. Comptroller-William F. Allen, democrat.

Attorney General-Marshall B. Champlain, democrat. State Engineer-Van R. Richmond, democrat. Treasurer-Wheeler H. Bristol, democrat.

Canal Commissioners—John D. Fay, democrat. The Canal Board comprises the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney General, State Engineer, Treasurer and three Canal Commissionersnine in number-six democrats and two republicans,

The Contracting Board is composed of the state En-gineer, three Caual Commissioners and the Auditor of the Canal Department, and stands, politically, three re-publicans and two democrats.

The democrats have a majority in the Board of Trus tees of the Capitol, the Board of Trustees of the State House, Commissioners of the Canal Fund, Commissioners of the Land Office and Custodians of the old State

Meets on Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1868.

-Lewis A. Edwards, Orient, democrat 3—"Heary C. Murphy, Brooklyn, democrat.
4—William M. Tweed, New York, democrat.
5—Michael Norton, New York, democrat.
6—Thomas J. Creamer, New York, democrat.
7—John J. Bradley, New York, democrat.
8—Henry W. Genet, New York, democrat.
9—William Cauldwell, Morrisania, democrat.
10—William Cauldwell, Morrisania, democrat.
11—Abah W. Palmer, Amenia, republican.
12—Francis S. Thayer, Troy, republican.
12—Francis S. Thayer, Troy, republican.
13—A. Bleecker Banks, albany, democrat.
14—George Beach, catskill, democrat.
15—"Charles Stanford, scheuectady, independent.
16—Mathew Hale, Elizabethown, republican.
17—Abraham X. Parker, Potsdam, republican.
18—\*John O'Donnell, Lowville, republican.
19—\*Samuel Campbell, New York Mills, republican.
21—Abner C. Mattoon, Gawego, republican.
22—George N. Kennedy, Syracase, republican.
23—John L. Nicks, Elmira, republican.
23—John L. Nicks, Elmira, republican.
24—Orlow W. Chauman, Binghampton, republican.
25—\*Stephen K. Williams, Newark, republican.
28—\*Charles J. Folger, Geneva, republican.
29—\*Richard Crowley, Lockport, republican.
29—\*Richard Crowley, Lockport, republican.
29—\*Richard Crowley, Lockport, republican.
31—Asher P. Nichols, Buffalo, democrat.
32—Lorenzo Morris, democrat.
32—Lorenzo Morris, democrat.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY. ASSEMBLY.

Dist.

Albany. 1—John C. Chism, democrat.
2—Francis H. Woods, democrat.
3—Jackson A. Summer, democrat.
4—Theodore Van Valkenburgh, des Alleghany. 1—Silas Richardson, republican.
Broome. Chauncey C. Bennett, republican.
Catuaraugus. 1—Jonas K. Button, democrat, 2—E. C. Topiff, republican.
Cayuga. 1—Charles H. Weed, republican.
Chautauqua. 1—Matthew P. Bemus, republican.
Chautauqua. 2—Winfield S. Cameron, republican.
Chemung. Edmund Miller, democrat, 2—Winfield S. Cameron, republican.
Chemung. Edmund Miller, democrat, 4—Yerdorick Juliand, republican.
Columbia. 1—Harper W. Rogers, democrat, 2—Stephen H. Wendover, republican.
Columbia. 1—Harper W. Rogers, democrat, 2—Stephen H. Wendover, republican.
2—Stephen H. Wendover, republican.
2—Stephen H. Wendover, republican.
2—Edward J. Burhans, democrat, 1—4A. A. Brush, ropublican.
2—Edward J. Burhans, democrat, 1—George J. Bamier, democrat, 2—Richard Flack, democrat, 3—L. P. Dayton, democrat, 4—Alberts Prince, democ Samuel Koot, republican.
Edmund F. Sargeant, reput
Samuel W. Bueil, democrat
'H. F. Tarbox, republican.
J. Loughran, democrat.
E. W. Stannard, republican.

-\*L. J. Bigelow, republican. Jefferson 1—\*L J. Bigelow, republican.
2—A. Cornwall, democrat.
2—A. Cornwall, democrat.
3—\*Patrick Burns, democrat.
4—Francis M. Mallison, democrat.
4—Francis M. Mallison, democrat.
6—J. Worth republican.
7—Calob L. Smith, democrat.
8—DeWitt C. Tower, democrat.
8—DeWitt C. Tower, democrat.
Lewis. John F. Mann, republican.
Lewingston L. E. Smith, republican.
Madison. 1—D. G. Weilington, republican.
2—R. Stewart, republican.
2—R. Stewart, republican.
Monroe. 1—John M. Davis, republican.
2—N. C. Bradstreet, democrat.
3—\*Abnet I. Wood, republican.
Montgomery Angell Matthewson, democrat.
3—\*Abnet I. Wood, republican.
4—Michael C. Murphy, democrat.
3—Pannet O'Merille. . 1—"Michael C. Murphy, democrat.
2—Dennis Burns, democrat.
3—Daniel O'Reilly, democrat.
4—John Galvin, democrat.
5—Chris. Johnson, democrat.
6—ilmothy J. Campbell, democrat.
7—James Reid, democrat.
8—"James Reid, democrat.
9—William Bergen, democrat.
10—Anthony Hartman, democrat.
11—Peter Trainer, democrat.
12—W. B. Quinn, democrat.
13—J. C. Moran, democrat.
14—James McKiever, democrat. 15—\*Alexander Frear, 16—\*James Irving, den 17—F. H. Flagge, dema 18—L. D. Kiernan, dem George Clark, republican. David D. Leffler, democrat James F. Little, democrat. James F. Latte, democrat.

2-Lyman Balcom, republican.

James M. Haisev, democrat.

On H. P. Kinney, republican.

John H. Sekreg, republican.

L-william Lounsbury, democrat.

Abram E. Hasbrouck, democrat.

Theodore Guison, democrat.

\*Re-elected,

Matrixonial Marker in Washington City.—During the past year the clerk of the court issued 1,916 marriage licenses—1,261 to whites and 665 to colored people. The register shows some very interesting facts. On the 26th of April issue alones was produced and returned with the words "she wouldn't have ime." The largest number issued in any one day was on December 24, when there were nineteen issued, and on several days there is no entry. The number for the year shows a failing off of over 100, last year the aumber footing up 2,016—1,259 whites and 750 colored. It is a singular fact that most of the marriages of colored people took place is the hot month of June, when there were seventy-two licenses issued to them, The smallest number issued to them was in August, when there were but thirty-seven. Taking the population of the District as given by the recent census—103,831, of which 75,957 are whites and \$1,314 colored—these figures show that during the year there was one marriage to about every fifty-three of the colored population, showing a larger proportion of colored seekers for connubial happiness than white.—Washingt a Star.